

Consumer Confidence Report Certification Form

(to be submitted with a copy of the CCR)
(to certify electronic delivery of the CCR, use the certification form on the State Water Board's website at
http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/drinking_water/certlic/drinkingwater/CCR.shtml)

Water System Name:	Gregori High School
Water System Number:	CA5000568

The water system named above hereby certifies that its Consumer Confidence Report was distributed on 4/29/22 (date) to customers (and appropriate notices of availability have been given). Further, the system certifies that the information contained in the report is correct and consistent with the compliance monitoring data previously submitted to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water.

Certified By:	Name:	Aaron Castro	
	Signature:	Aaron J. Castro	
	Title:	Supervisor, Environmental, Health & Safety	
	Phone Number:	(209) 574-1618	Date: 4/29/22

To summarize report delivery used and good-faith efforts taken, please complete the form below by checking all items that apply and fill-in where appropriate:

- ☒ CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery methods. Specify other direct delivery methods used:
The report was posted on the school site website online.
- ☒ "Good faith" efforts were used to reach non-bill paying customers. Those efforts included the following methods:
- ☒ Posted the CCR on the internet at http:// sdwis.waterboards.ca.gov & www.mcs4kids.com
 - ☐ Mailed the CCR to postal patrons within the service area (attach zip codes used)
 - ☐ Advertised the availability of the CCR in news media (attach a copy of press release)
 - ☐ Publication of the CCR in a local newspaper of general circulation (attach a copy of the published notice, including name of the newspaper and date published)
 - ☐ Posted the CCR in public places (attach a list of locations)
 - ☐ Delivery of multiple copies of CCR to single bill addresses serving several persons, such as apartments, businesses, and schools
 - ☐ Delivery to community organizations (attach a list of organizations)
 - ☐ Other (attach a list of other methods used)
- ☐ For systems serving at least 100,000 persons: Posted CCR on a publicly-accessible internet site at the following address: http:// _____
- ☐ For investor-owned utilities: Delivered the CCR to the California Public Utilities Commission

2021 Consumer Confidence Report

Water System Name: **Gregori High School SPWS**

Report Date: 4/20/2022

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 to December 31, 2021 and may include earlier monitoring data.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua para beber. Favor de comunicarse Gregori High School SPWS a 3701 Pirrone Rd., Modesto, CA 95356 para asistirlo en español.

这份报告含有关于您的饮用水的重要讯息。请用以下地址和电话联系 Gregori High School SPWS 以获得中文的帮助: 3701 Pirrone Rd., Modesto, CA 95356 (209)574-1500

Ang pag-uulat na ito ay naglalaman ng mahalagang impormasyon tungkol sa inyong inuming tubig. Mangyaring makipag-ugnayan sa Gregori High School SPWS 3701 Pirrone Rd., Modesto, CA 95356 o tumawag sa (209)574-1500 para matulungan sa wikang Tagalog.

Báo cáo này chứa thông tin quan trọng về nước uống của bạn. Xin vui lòng liên hệ Gregori High School SPWS tại 3701 Pirrone Rd., Modesto, CA 95356 để được hỗ trợ giúp bằng tiếng Việt.

Tsab ntawv no muaj cov ntsiab lus tseem ceeb txog koj cov dej haus. Thov hu rau Gregori High School SPWS ntawm 3701 Pirrone Rd., Modesto, CA 95356 rau kev pab hauv lus Askiv.

Type of water source(s) in use: Groundwater is sourced from the adjudicated San Joaquin Valley – Modesto Subbasin (No. 5-022.02)

Name & general location of source(s): Well #1, located on the northeast corner of parcel (APN#: 003-018-005.)

Drinking Water Source Assessment information: A source water assessment was completed for Well #1 2007 in January of 2010. Copies can be requested at Stanislaus County Environmental Resources (3800 Cornucopia Way C, Modesto, CA).

Time and place of regularly scheduled board meetings for public participation: Board of Education meetings are held every three weeks at 6:00PM at 425 Locust Street. Call ahead if you have questions about the water, as this is not a usual main topic.

For more information, contact: Quality Service, Inc.

Phone: (209)838-7842

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: Permissions from the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

Level 1 Assessment: A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.

Level 2 Assessment: A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine (if possible) why an *E. coli* MCL violation has occurred and/or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system on multiple occasions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (µg/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides*, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the U.S. EPA and the State Board prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration regulations and California law also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

Tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 list all of the drinking water contaminants that were detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of these contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old. Any violation of an AL, MCL, MRDL, or TT is asterisked. Additional information regarding the violation is provided later in this report.

TABLE 1 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if bacteria detected)	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria
Total Coliform Bacteria (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In a month)	0	1 positive monthly sample ^(a)	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform or <i>E. coli</i> (state Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive, and one of these is also fecal coliform or <i>E. coli</i> positive		Human and animal fecal waste
<i>E. coli</i> (federal Revised Total Coliform Rule)	0 (In the year)	0	(b)	0	Human and animal fecal waste

(a) Two or more positive monthly samples is a violation of the MCL.

(b) Routine and repeat samples are total coliform-positive and either is *E. coli*-positive or system fails to take repeat samples following *E. coli*-positive routine sample or system fails to analyze total coliform-positive repeat sample for *E. coli*.

TABLE 2 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF LEAD AND COPPER

Lead and Copper (complete if lead or copper detected in the last sample set)	Sample Date	No. of Samples Collected	90 th Percentile Level Detected	No. Sites Exceeding AL	AL	PHG	No. of Schools Requesting Lead Sampling	Typical Source of Contaminant
Lead (ppb)	08/25/19	40	0	0	15	0.2	Gregori High School is the only school served by the water system.	Internal corrosion of household water plumbing systems; discharges from industrial manufacturers; erosion of natural deposits
Copper (ppm)	08/25/19	40	0.061	0	1.3	0.3	Not applicable	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives

TABLE 3 – SAMPLING RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Sodium (ppm)	04/10/2013	22	N/A	None	None	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally occurring
Hardness (ppm)	04/10/2013	43.9	N/A	None	None	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally occurring

TABLE 4 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
Arsenic, (µg/L)	04/16/2019	7.89	N/A	10	0.004	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Chlorine, Free (mg/L)	2021 (Monthly)	0.71	ND-1.9	[MRDL = 4.0 (as Cl ₂)]	[MRDLG = 4 (as Cl ₂)]	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment
Fluoride (mg/L)	04/16/2019	0.21	N/A	2.0	1	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive which promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate, as Nitrogen (mg/L)	04/19/2021	0.85	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite, as N (mg/L)	10/22/2018	0.99	N/A	10	10	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
TTHMs (Total Trihalomethanes, µg/L)	08/05/2020	1.73	0	80	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
HAA5s (Sum of 5 Haloacetic Acids, µg/L)	07/24/2018	0	0 - 0	60	N/A	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

TABLE 5 – DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	SMCL	PHG (MCLG)	Typical Source of Contaminant
Chloride (mg/L)	04/10/2013	6.0	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	09/11/2018 & 09/25/2018	224.5	193 - 236	1,600	No PHG	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	04/10/2013	2.0	N/A	500	No PHG	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes

TABLE 6 – DETECTION OF UNREGULATED CONTAMINANTS

Chemical or Constituent (and reporting units)	Sample Date	Level Detected	Range of Detections	Notification Level	Health Effects Language
Hexavalent Chromium (µg/L)	04/04/2017	6.1	N/A	(FORMERLY) 1 µg/L	Chromium-6 exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats
Vanadium (µg/L)	04/13/2016	46	N/A	50	Vanadium exposures resulted in developmental and reproductive effects in rats.

Additional General Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the U.S. EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. U.S. EPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead-Specific Language: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. ***Gregori High School SPWS*** is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. [**OPTIONAL:** If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants.] If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Arsenic: While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

Source Water Assessment Vulnerability Summary

As a consumer, you have a right to know what's going on with the quality and nature of the water you receive. You will be notified if the analytical monitoring program shows the water does not meet a primary state standard; the summary below is not intended to raise concerns about the water supply, nor is it to say that the activities that have been identified will cause the source to be contaminated now or in the future. This assessment is used to inform the water system about potential hazards that could influence the groundwater quality so that management practices may be employed or bolstered to protect the water that we provide you.

Well #1 2007 is considered to be most vulnerable to the following activities, which have not been associated with any detected contaminants:

- Schools
- Crops (Non-Irrigated)

For more information about this assessment, or to request copies, please contact Quality Service, Inc. or the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources at 3800 Cornucopia Way C, Modesto, CA 95358.

For Water Systems Providing Groundwater as a Source of Drinking Water

**TABLE 7 – SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING
FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLES**

Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	0 (In the year)	2021 (Monthly)	0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste
Enterococci	0 (In the year)	NT	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste
Coliphage	0 (In the year)	NT	TT	N/A	Human and animal fecal waste

A Tier 3 Violation was received by Gregori High School for not collecting a monitoring sample in July of 2021. A notice of this violation was issued by the county and will be posted with this Consumer Confidence Report for 2021.

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Groundwater Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Groundwater TT

SPECIAL NOTICE OF FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUNDWATER SOURCE SAMPLE				
Water sampling for the Gregori High School SPWS <u>DID NOT</u> show presence of Total Coliform or E. Coli bacteria in the groundwater or distribution system during the 2021 year. As such, no Level I or Level II (sanitary) Assessments were required to be completed, and there was no Groundwater TT required.				
SPECIAL NOTICE FOR UNCORRECTED SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCIES				
Modesto City Schools <u>has not</u> received notice from the State Water Board of any significant deficiency; at this time, it is our understanding that groundwater sampling has shown absence for bacteria and that there has not been a violation of a treatment technique. Therefore, no special notice can be given as there are no significant deficiencies that have gone uncorrected to our knowledge.				
VIOLATION OF GROUNDWATER TT				
TT Violation	Explanation	Duration	Actions Taken to Correct the Violation	Health Effects Language
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Instructions for Tier 3 Monitoring Violations Annual Notice Template Template Attached

Since most monitoring violations are included in Tier 3, you must provide public notice to persons served within one year after you learn of the violation [California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Chapter 15, Section 64463.7(b)]. Multiple monitoring violations can be serious. Each water system required to give public notice must submit the notice to the State Water Resources Control Board, Division of Drinking Water (DDW) for approval prior to distribution or posting, unless otherwise directed by the DDW per the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 64463b.

Notification Methods

You must use the methods summarized in the table below to deliver the notice to consumers. If you mail, post, or hand deliver, print your notice on letterhead, if available.

If you are a **community water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 1, you must notify consumers by mail or direct delivery and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper
2. Posting in conspicuous public places served by the water system or on the internet
3. Delivery to community organizations

If you are a **noncommunity water system** per Title 22 Section 64463.7c part 2, you must notify consumers by posting in conspicuous locations throughout the area served by the water system and by one or more of the following methods to reach persons not likely to be reached by the previous method:

1. Publication in a local newspaper or newsletter distributed to customers
2. Email message to employees or students
3. Posting on the internet or intranet
4. Direct delivery to each customer

Please note that the notice must be distributed to each customer receiving a bill including those that provide their drinking water to others, for example, to schools or school systems, apartment building owners, or large private employers and other service connections to which water is delivered by the water system. Additionally, the notice must be posted in place for as long as the violation or occurrence continues, but in no case less than seven days. The template included here is appropriate for the methods described above, insertion in an annual notice, or included in the annual Consumer Confidence Report as long as public notification timing, content and delivery requirements are met per Title 22 Section 64463.7 d. However, you may wish to modify it before using it for posting. If you do, you must still include all the required elements and leave the standard language for monitoring and testing procedure violations and notification language in italics unchanged. This language is mandatory per Title 22 Section 64465. You may need to modify the template for a notice for individual

monitoring violations. The template presents violations in a table; however, you may write out an explanation for each violation if you wish. For any monitoring violation for volatile organic compounds or other groups, you may list the group name in the table, but you must provide the name of every chemical in the group on the notice, for example, in a footnote. An example is shown in the table below:

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
VOCs	1 sample every 3 years	None	2002-2005	February 2006

Examples of Volatile Organic Compounds are Benzene; Carbon Tetrachloride; 1,2-Dichlorobenzene; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; 1,1-Dichloroethane; 1,2-Dichloroethane; 1,1-Dichloroethylene; cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene; trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene; Dichloromethane; 1,2-Dichloropropane; 1,3-Dichloropropene; Ethylbenzene; Methyl-*tert*-butyl ether; Monochlorobenzene; Styrene; 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane; Tetrachloroethylene; Toluene; 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene; 1,1,1-Trichloroethane; 1,1,2-Trichloroethane; Trichloroethylene; Trichlorofluoromethane; 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane; Vinyl Chloride; and Xylenes.

You may need to modify the notice if you had any monitoring violations for which monitoring later showed a maximum contaminant level or other violation. In such cases, you should refer to the public notice you issued at that time.

Multilingual Requirement

The notice must be provided in English, Spanish, and the language spoken by any non-English-speaking group exceeding 10 percent of the persons served by the water system and include a telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system for assistance.

If any non-English-speaking group exceeds 1,000 persons served by the water system, but does not exceed 10 percent served, the notice must include information in any of the appropriate languages regarding the importance of the notice and it must contain the telephone number or address where such individuals may contact the water system to obtain a translated copy of the notice from the water system or assistance in the appropriate language.

Population Served

The population served by the water system must be made clear in the public notice.

Corrective Actions

In your notice, describe corrective actions you took or are taking. Listed below are some steps commonly taken by water systems with monitoring violations. Choose the

appropriate language or develop your own. Some examples of how you may word the corrective actions in the public notice are described below:

- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.”
- “We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The sample for Insert contaminant name exceeded the limit. Insert corrective action.
- “We plan to take the required samples soon, as described in the last column of the table above.”

Issuance of Public Notice

It is recommended that you notify health professionals in the area of the violation. People may call their doctors with questions about how the violation may affect their health, and the doctors should have the information they need to respond appropriately. After Issuing the notice, send a copy of each type of notice and a certification that you have met all the public notice requirements to the DDW within ten days after you issue the notice as described in Title 22 Section 64469d. You should also issue a follow-up notice in addition to meeting any repeat notice requirements the Division of Drinking Water sets. It is a good idea to issue another notice describing how the problem was corrected when the violation is resolved.

A generic template for Tier 3 Public Notification follows next.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION ABOUT YOUR DRINKING WATER

(The following two sentences are in Spanish relaying information on the importance of this notice. Translated to English, it would read as follows: [This notice contains important information regarding your drinking water, please read the Spanish notice if it is included. If the Spanish notice is not included, please contact the water system and ask for a copy.])

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable.
Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS NOT MET FOR Gregori High School Water System

Our water system failed to monitor as required for drinking water standards during the past year and, therefore, was in violation of the regulations. Even though this failure was not an emergency, as our customers, you have a right to know what you should do, what happened, and what we did to correct this situation.

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific contaminants on a regular basis. Results of regular monitoring are an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. July of 2021, we failed to collect, test, or report for bacteriological presence and therefore, cannot be sure of the quality of our drinking water during that time.

What should I do?

- There is nothing you need to do at this time.
- The table below lists the contaminant(s) we did not properly test for during the specified time, how many samples we are required to take and how often, how many samples we took, when samples should have been taken, and the date on which follow-up samples were (or will be) taken.

Contaminant	Required Sampling Frequency	Number of Samples Taken	When All Samples Should Have Been Taken	When Samples Were or Will Be Taken
Bacteria	Monthly (Distribution)	2 Samples	July 2021	August 2021
	Quarterly (Well)	1 Sample		

- If you have health issues concerning the consumption of this water, you may wish to consult your doctor.
-

What happened? What is being done?

We have since taken the required samples, as described in the last column of the table above. The samples showed we are meeting drinking water standards.

For more information, please contact Quality Service, Inc at 209-838-7842

Please share this information with all the other people who drink this water, especially those who may not have received this notice directly (for example, people in apartments, nursing homes, schools, and businesses). You can do this by posting this public notice in a public place or distributing copies by hand or mail.

Secondary Notification Requirements

Upon receipt of notification from a person operating a public water system, the following notification must be given within 10 days [Health and Safety Code Section 116450(g)]:

- SCHOOLS: Must notify school employees, students, and parents (if the students are minors).
- RESIDENTIAL RENTAL PROPERTY OWNERS OR MANAGERS (including nursing homes and care facilities): Must notify tenants.
- BUSINESS PROPERTY OWNERS, MANAGERS, OR OPERATORS: Must notify employees of businesses located on the property.

This notice is being sent to you by Gregori High School Water System

State Water System ID#: 5000568

Date distributed: 5/16/2022